

WASHINGTON.

ANOTHER LIST OF EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS—CHARLES A. DANA TO BE APPRAISER FOR THE PORT OF NEW-YORK—OPPORTUNITY TO SOME OF THE DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS—A REVISION OF THE LIST PROBABLE—RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE CLERICAL FORCE OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—THIRTIETH CENSUS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 14, 1869.

Only a small list of nominations was sent to the Senate to-day. The only New-York appointments among them were ex-Congressman Darling, Collector of Internal Revenue for the IXth District; J. Semler, Postmaster at Williamsburgh; M. P. Rowe, Postmaster at Yonkers; Charles Wellington, Postmaster at Jamaica; J. G. Weeks, Postmaster at Skaneateles; and the Honorable Charles Anderson Dana, Editor of the Sun, Appraiser of Merchandise at New-York City. The removal of Mr. McElrath, and the appointment of Dana as his successor, creates general surprise.

There have been something over 100 foreign appointments sent to the Senate by the President during the three days of the present week. Of these, Maine has one Consul-General and four Consuls; New-Hampshire, two Consuls; Vermont, one Consul; Massachusetts, one Minister, one Consul-General, and one Consul; Rhode Island, one Consul; Connecticut, one Minister and three Consuls; New-York, one Minister, two Consuls-General, and seven Consuls; New-Jersey, one Consul-General and two Consuls; Pennsylvania, two Ministers, one Secretary of Legation, and seven Consuls; Maryland, one Minister and one Consul; West Virginia, one Consul; Virginia, one Consul; North Carolina, two Consuls; South Carolina, one Consul; Louisiana, one Minister and one Consul; Texas, one Minister and one Consul; Arkansas, one Consul; Tennessee, one Consul; Kentucky, one Consul; Ohio, two Ministers and six Consuls; Indiana, one Minister and two Consuls; Illinois, two Ministers and five Consuls; Michigan, one Minister and three Consuls; Wisconsin, one Minister and two Consuls; Iowa, one Minister and two Consuls; Missouri, two Ministers and three Consuls; Minnesota, one Minister; Kansas, two Consuls; California, three Consuls; Oregon, one Consul; Nevada, one Consul; Utah, one Consul; and District of Columbia, two Consuls. The following-named States have thus far received no foreign appointments: Delaware, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Nebraska. A few of the nominations contained no mention of the State whence the appointments were made. This list does not include the French mission, some time since given to Mr. Washburne.

The Executive session of the Senate to-day began at noon, as usual, and adjourned at about 3 o'clock. The treaty for the settlement of the San Juan boundary question came up as the first business, and after the reading of the document, Mr. Howard, who has prepared a speech against the treaty, asked that the subject be deferred until to-morrow, which was done. The treaty relating to the Darien Ship Canal was then the subject of debate. Senators speaking for and against its ratification. Mr. Wilson made an able speech in favor of a railroad across the Isthmus instead of a canal. After the subject had been discussed for a time, it was decided not to press a vote on a direct proposition at the present session, and it will be allowed to rest until additional information is obtained as to the action thereon of the Colombian Government. After this action a large number of nominations of postmasters, collectors, and assessors, and a few consuls, against whom no objections have been made, were reported favorably by the Committee on Foreign Relations held a two hours' session to-day, having under consideration the nominations for the foreign missions. The result of the conference was that no nominations will be reported by the Committee to the Senate at present, owing to the feeling of dissatisfaction which is expressed toward some of the nominees. It is understood the Committee will defer action on all of the cases until they can confer with the President, and endeavor to have him recall the obnoxious names. This may necessitate a recast of some of the appointments, which are believed to have been made by the President on recommendations which he could not disregard, and not because he deemed those appointed the best men that could be found for the places.

The disposal of the Alabama treaty yesterday, and the postponement until the next session of the Darien treaty to-day, does away with two fruitless projects of Senatorial discussion, and places the Executive business of the Senate in a much more advanced condition than it was expected it would be at this time. The treaties to be considered are of less importance, excepting the St. Thomas purchase, and it is believed it will require little time to dispose of them. The opposition to Pile, ex-Member of Congress, from Missouri, nominated as Minister to Brazil, is very great, and strong efforts will be made, not only with the Foreign Committee but with Gen. Grant, to either have the nomination recalled, or reported on adversely by Sumner's Committee. The same is the case with Carlisle of West Virginia, nominated to Stockholm. Col. Markbreit for Bolivia, and Kirk for the Argentine Republic were not confirmed to-day, but they have no opposition, and will be favorably considered by the Senate when the case comes up for action.

Ex-Gov. Hamilton of Texas had a long interview with the President to-day respecting Reconstruction in that State. The result was a telegram from the President through the War Department to Gen. Reynolds, commanding in Texas, ordering him to begin the registration of voters at once, and to make all possible speed with the same. In order that the new Constitution may be submitted to the people for action. Gov. Wells of Virginia arrived here to-day, and has also been in consultation with the President concerning political affairs in his State. It is probable that the President will decide upon the day for the election in all the unorganized States next week.

There is some surprise at the nomination of Mr. J. D. Sperry as postmaster at New-Haven. Sperry has long been stood by Johnson, with Messrs. Cleveland and Babcock, and was expelled from the Republican National Executive Committee with Henry J. Raymond in 1866.

The nomination of A. P. Ketchum to be Assessor of Internal Revenue of the IXth District of New-York, yesterday, was a mistake. He was nominated last, confirmed before the adjournment on Saturday last. Eighty-six female clerks employed in the Register's office of the Treasury Department, were dismissed to-day. There is now being prepared in the Third Auditor's office of the Treasury Department a list of 182 clerks whose services will be dispensed with. This list includes all Democrats, members of the Johnson Departmental Club and Conservative Army and Navy Union. The notices of dismissal will be sent out in a day or two.

Senator Carl Schurz has received over 7,000 applications for office, a third of which are from constituents and require answers.

There are only 12 applicants for postmaster of Tell City, Indiana, out of a population of 1,199.

The President is contemplating the appointment of a Commission of eleven persons, distinguished for their intelligence and philanthropy, as provided by the Indian Appropriation bill, to advise with the Secretary of the Interior on the management of the Indians.

societies, prominent manufacturers, and agriculturists. They will also recommend to the President the appointment of a commission of two or three gentlemen, to attend the International Statistical Congress, which meets at the Hague next Summer. No provision having been made for such commission by Congress, the members will have to pay their own expenses, but will go by authority of the President, and as representatives of the United States.

Mr. J. R. Clay, the colored man nominated for minister to Liberia, telegraphed to the President to-day declining the appointment. It is probable that Mr. J. M. Langston of the Howard University, will be nominated to the position.

Mr. A. M. Clapp is here, and enters upon his duties as Public Printer to-morrow.

Assistant Secretary of State J. Bancroft Davis is confined to his room with a severe attack of dysentery. He will not be able to resume his duties for some time.

Col. Douglas, one of the President's private secretaries, takes the place of Gen. Dent at the White House in charge of the reception room.

The monitor Sanguis, ordered to the Cuban coast, is being rapidly fitted out and will be ready to sail in about a week.

Ex-Gov. Curtin and Spacker Grow of Pennsylvania are here; also Gov. Wells of Virginia.

The racing season begins here to-morrow with a contest between Gov. M. Patchen and a horse in this city; stakes, \$2,000.

THE EMPLOYEES OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, numbering about 800, waited upon the Hon. John Duffee at his residence to-night, and complimented him with a serenade on the occasion of his retirement from office. He was presented with a copy of fifty complimentary resolutions, handsomely engraved on a parchment. The visit was a surprise. Mr. Duffee responded in a brief speech. Mr. Clapp, the incoming Congressional Printer, was also serenaded to-night by a large number of persons, principally New-Yorkers.

The Treasury Department adheres to the classification of certain iron from Gothenburg of an octagonal shape, made in 1867, not otherwise provided for, and decided that it is dutiable at 10 cents per pound. In the Criminal Court to-day the jury rendered a verdict of guilty against Leonard Huyck, charged with the larceny of \$15,000 of Government bonds, a special deposit of J. D. M. McElrath, late Secretary of the Merchants' National Bank, which exploded here two or three years ago.

THE MARDIAN CASE.

IT IS DISMISSED BY THE SUPREME COURT FOR WANT OF JURISDICTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Chief-Justice Chase has delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of ex parte William H. McARDIAN, as follows: This case came here by appeal from the Circuit Court of the Southern District of Mississippi. A petition for writ of habeas corpus was preferred in that Court by the appellant, alleging unlawful restraint by military force. The writ was issued, and a return was made by the military commander, admitting the restraint, but denying that the petitioner was confined in the custody of the United States, but was held in custody by military authority for trial before a military commission, charged with the murder of a private in the United States army. The petition was then presented to the Supreme Court, and the Court, by a majority of five, dismissed the writ, on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction of the case. The Court held that the case was not one of habeas corpus, but was one of a writ of habeas corpus, and that the Court had no jurisdiction of the case. The Court held that the case was not one of habeas corpus, but was one of a writ of habeas corpus, and that the Court had no jurisdiction of the case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Chief-Justice Chase has delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of ex parte William H. McARDIAN, as follows: This case came here by appeal from the Circuit Court of the Southern District of Mississippi. A petition for writ of habeas corpus was preferred in that Court by the appellant, alleging unlawful restraint by military force. The writ was issued, and a return was made by the military commander, admitting the restraint, but denying that the petitioner was confined in the custody of the United States, but was held in custody by military authority for trial before a military commission, charged with the murder of a private in the United States army. The petition was then presented to the Supreme Court, and the Court, by a majority of five, dismissed the writ, on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction of the case. The Court held that the case was not one of habeas corpus, but was one of a writ of habeas corpus, and that the Court had no jurisdiction of the case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Chief-Justice Chase has delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of ex parte William H. McARDIAN, as follows: This case came here by appeal from the Circuit Court of the Southern District of Mississippi. A petition for writ of habeas corpus was preferred in that Court by the appellant, alleging unlawful restraint by military force. The writ was issued, and a return was made by the military commander, admitting the restraint, but denying that the petitioner was confined in the custody of the United States, but was held in custody by military authority for trial before a military commission, charged with the murder of a private in the United States army. The petition was then presented to the Supreme Court, and the Court, by a majority of five, dismissed the writ, on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction of the case. The Court held that the case was not one of habeas corpus, but was one of a writ of habeas corpus, and that the Court had no jurisdiction of the case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Chief-Justice Chase has delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of ex parte William H. McARDIAN, as follows: This case came here by appeal from the Circuit Court of the Southern District of Mississippi. A petition for writ of habeas corpus was preferred in that Court by the appellant, alleging unlawful restraint by military force. The writ was issued, and a return was made by the military commander, admitting the restraint, but denying that the petitioner was confined in the custody of the United States, but was held in custody by military authority for trial before a military commission, charged with the murder of a private in the United States army. The petition was then presented to the Supreme Court, and the Court, by a majority of five, dismissed the writ, on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction of the case. The Court held that the case was not one of habeas corpus, but was one of a writ of habeas corpus, and that the Court had no jurisdiction of the case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Chief-Justice Chase has delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of ex parte William H. McARDIAN, as follows: This case came here by appeal from the Circuit Court of the Southern District of Mississippi. A petition for writ of habeas corpus was preferred in that Court by the appellant, alleging unlawful restraint by military force. The writ was issued, and a return was made by the military commander, admitting the restraint, but denying that the petitioner was confined in the custody of the United States, but was held in custody by military authority for trial before a military commission, charged with the murder of a private in the United States army. The petition was then presented to the Supreme Court, and the Court, by a majority of five, dismissed the writ, on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction of the case. The Court held that the case was not one of habeas corpus, but was one of a writ of habeas corpus, and that the Court had no jurisdiction of the case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Chief-Justice Chase has delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of ex parte William H. McARDIAN, as follows: This case came here by appeal from the Circuit Court of the Southern District of Mississippi. A petition for writ of habeas corpus was preferred in that Court by the appellant, alleging unlawful restraint by military force. The writ was issued, and a return was made by the military commander, admitting the restraint, but denying that the petitioner was confined in the custody of the United States, but was held in custody by military authority for trial before a military commission, charged with the murder of a private in the United States army. The petition was then presented to the Supreme Court, and the Court, by a majority of five, dismissed the writ, on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction of the case. The Court held that the case was not one of habeas corpus, but was one of a writ of habeas corpus, and that the Court had no jurisdiction of the case.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

The President sent the following appointments to the Senate yesterday:

AT LAST!!!!

TO BE GENERAL APPRAISER OF MER-

CHANDISE FOR THE PORT OF

NEW-YORK.

CHARLES ANDERSON DANA

FOR TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR,

CHARLES C. CROWE of Alabama, New-Mexico.

FOR UNITED STATES MARSHALS,

GEORGE E. WESTWORTH, Northern District of Florida.

GEORGE J. LAMMON, District of Nevada.

WILLIAM A. BRITTON, Western District of Arkansas.

AUGUSTUS ARMSTRONG, District of Minnesota.

SAMUEL F. CARROLL, District of North Carolina.

FOR ASSESSORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

JAMES ASHWOOD, Fifth District of Pennsylvania.

C. P. JOHNSON, Second District of Kentucky.

FOR COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

CHARLES W. SLACK, Second District of Massachusetts.

WILLIAM A. DARLING, Ninth District of New-York.

JOHN R. RENO, Second District of Kentucky.

FOR RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONIES,

STEPHEN MOORE, at Mobile, Alabama.

WILLIAM A. DAVIES, at Stockton, California.

G. L. GODFREY, at Des Moines, Iowa.

WILLIAM A. DINGLEY, at Montgomery, Alabama.

CHARLES M. PATTERSON, at Marysville, California.

JAMES C. BADES, at Greenleaf, Minnesota.

FOR REGISTRARS OF LAND OFFICES,

R. F. CAMPBELL, at Vermillion, Dakota.

B. F. ANDERSON, at Montgomery, Alabama.

C. T. STEARNS, at Mobile, Alabama.

FOR POSTMASTERS,

B. M. PRANTIS, at Quincy, Illinois.

THOMAS F. FOSTER, Jr., at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

JAMES FERRIER, at Jeffersonville, Indiana.

W. B. BOYLES, at New-Albany, Indiana.

JOHN J. HAZELING, at Greentown, Indiana.

MRS. W. M. NICHOLS, at Lavenworth, Kansas.

J. F. MOAK, at Watertown, New-York.

JOSEPH HALL, at Oconto, Wisconsin.

JOHN D. LEWIS, at Palauki, Tennessee.

JOHN WILCOX, at Eldridge, Iowa.

WILLIAM A. WHITELEY, at Adrian, Michigan.

CHARLES R. JOHNSON, at Griffin, Georgia.

THOMAS R. RICKY, at Salem, Oregon.

THOMAS H. WATSON, at St. Louis, Missouri.

MICHAEL FERGOTT, at Quincy, Illinois.

JOHN P. WILSON, at Lynchburg, Virginia.

M. J. BILLINGS, at Santa Clara, California.

J. J. SMITH, at Oroville, California.

MARY J. FALLS, at Vallejo, California.

ANTHONY BAXFORD, at Lebanon, Illinois.

EDWARD H. SEARS, at Stanton, Virginia.

THOMAS P. JACKSON, at Farmville, Virginia.

D. A. SACKETT, at Petaluma, California.

JACOB STOGH, at Bellefontaine, Ohio.

HENRY P. DAVIS, at Mansfield, Ohio.

MRS. SARAH L. PEPPER, at Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

CAROLINA A. ARNETT, at Easton, Pennsylvania.

B. BLAIR, at Huntington, Pennsylvania.

JAMES SHELLEY, at Williamsburgh, New-York.

FORREST J. WEEKS, at Skaneateles, New-York.

CHARLES WELLINGTON, at Jamaica, New-York.

M. P. ROWE, at Yonkers, New-York.

JAMES A. TOMLINSON, at Fort Scott, Kansas.

LORENZO J. WOODEN, at Lawrence, Kansas.

ANNE STARR, at Jacksonville, Illinois.

ANNE PATTERSON, at Joliet, Illinois.

W. B. MUMFORD, at Salem, Illinois.

W. H. HUMPHREY, at Baldwin, Illinois.

SAMUEL R. HARRIS, at Danville, Kentucky.

N. D. SEERAT, at New-Haven, Connecticut.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the following:

FOR ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,

ALBANY.

GOV. HOFFMAN'S VETO—THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT RATIFIED BY THE SENATE—THE ARCADE RAILROAD.

ALBANY, April 14.—The veto of Gov. Hoffman has created much talk to-day among the Legislature, and while the lobby and those members who have similar jobs to that of the One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. railroad dislike it, honest legislators and those who are here fighting the jobs are well pleased. This veto is the death-knell of all surface railroad jobs of this session. Broadway may still try to wrangle its way through the Senate, but it is doubtful if it succeeds even there. It is true the persons who pushed this scheme never expected to get the Governor's signature, but they hoped to override his veto. They cannot have this hope long for they know the language of this veto will arouse public sentiment which will sustain the Governor in all his efforts to throttle like schemes. There was trouble in the Broadway camp even before this veto was received. The universal condemnation of the scheme has frightened some Senators who wanted to vote for the bill, but dared not blast themselves forever. Senator Genet has been afraid to press the bill to a vote, lest his weak-kneed friends should desert him. The honest opponents of Broadway are seen in the votes on Senators Folger's, Campbell's, and Parker's amendments last week. Those who voted against all amendments which would give the franchise to the highest bidder, or which would protect the tax-payers of the city, were in the ring, or were counted on by it to support the measure at the critical moment. This TRIBUNE, in its editorial columns of Monday, showed who were tainted and who were not. There will be some who helped the ring in all its preliminaries, who will vote against the bill when it comes up on its final passage, but their condemnation will not be honest. They wanted the "swag," but they dared not take it. This One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. road can never be passed over the veto. It was a villainous job from beginning to end. Concealed in the Senate, it was pushed through both houses by the personal exertions of prominent Democratic politicians, and a liberal promise of stock in the franchise.

Almost the entire session of the Senate was occupied this morning in discussing the Fifteenth Constitutional amendment. The Democrats did most of the talking. Senator Nichols led off, and was followed by Morris, Murphy, Beach, and Hallburd. Senator Kennedy was the only Republican who made a speech of any length. The vote stood: Yeas, 18; Nays, 14—a strict party one. A motion to reconsider was tabled. As the amendment has already received the sanction of the Assembly, New-York is at last right on the record for Equal Rights.

The fight for the Police Commissioner'ship. In place of Mr. Acton, is waxing warm. The contest really lies between ex-Superintendent Henry Smith and Judge Low. Commissioner Manierre has been working for the latter. He has also warm friends pushing his claims. Mr. Smith has also a large delegation working in his favor. An informal delegation from the Republican General Committee of the city, and another one from the Lincoln Club, are working like leavers for him. His chances at this writing are the best. Mr. Chalmers M. Depey has been urged by many persons to become a candidate, but he has refused so far to consent.

Mr. La Ha this morning presented a long petition, signed by about 2,000 citizens of New-York, asking that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. The memorialists say:

"The undersigned, citizens of New-York, respectfully ask the attention of your honorable bodies to the report of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the conduct of the Judiciary of New-York. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of the said report, and the evidence thereon, has passed a resolution, to the effect that the Judiciary of New-York be made the subject of an investigation by the Legislature. And also to the fact that the House of Representatives, on the recommendation of